

title: Rigil Testnet description: All the relevant information you need to interact with Rigil

```
import RPCButton from '@site/src/components/RPCButton/index'; import List from '@site/src/components/List/List.tsx';
```

The [SUAVE Rigil Testnet](#) is live and public:

- [Block Explorer](#)
- [Faucet](#)
- [EthStats](#)
- [Technical Docs](#)
- chainId: 16813125
- Rigel Kettle Address: 0x03493869959c866713c33669ca118e774a30a0e5
- Localhost Kettle Address: 0xb5feafbdd752ad52afb7e1bd2e40432a485bbb7f

We have RPC nodes you can connect to:

### RPC Key Differences

In order to keep some data in transactions confidential, SUAVE JSON-RPC extends the usual Ethereum JSOPN-RPC methods. Some methods in the `eth_` namespace are overloaded to support confidential compute requests.

### 1. `eth_sendRawTransaction`

Creates a new message call transaction or a contract creation for any signed `ConfidentialComputeRequest`.

1. eth\_call

Executes a new message call immediately without creating a transaction on the block chain. It follows the same format as the default call with two extra parameters:

- **IsConfidential**: Set to true to execute as a confidential request and access the [MEVM](#) methods.
- **ExecutionAddress**: address - (optional) The execution address that performs the execution.
- **eth kettleAddress**

Returns the list of available addresses in the Kettle to execute the confidential compute request.

## Testing the RPC

The easiest way to test your connection to an RPC endpoint is via a simple curl command.

## Remote curl request

```
bash curl -X POST \-H "Content-Type: application/json" --data '{"jsonrpc":"2.0","method":"eth_kettleAddress","params":[],"id":1}' \ https://rpc.rigil.suave.flashbots.net
```

### Local curl request

```
'''bash curl -X POST \ -H "Content-Type: application/json" \ --data '{"jsonrpc":"2.0","method":"eth_kettleAddress","params":[],"id":1}' \ http://localhost:8545
```

**Expected Response**

If your connection is working properly you should get a response such as:

```
JSON {"jsonrpc":"2.0","result":"0x30870","id":1}
```

Note that the only difference between these two is the URL at the end of the curl request.

### SUAVE Transactions

The example above follows the [exact same API interface](#) as the original go-ethereum client. However, if we grab a random transaction hash from the [Rigil Explorer](#), we can see the core difference with the SUAVE Rigil RPC: a new SUAVE transaction type.

## Remote curl request

```
bash curl -X POST \-H "Content-Type: application/json" \-data '{"jsonrpc": "2.0", "method": "eth_getTransactionByHash", "params": [ "0x294b510e4fd257dec3d27b051f157489446c38828ff5f6b8d8c194797c6ddaab" ], "id": 1 }' \
https://rpc.rigil.suave.flashbots.net
```

## Response

[illegible]

This response has a couple fields that aren't in your traditional Ethereum transaction type, namely:

- confidentialComputeResult
- executionNode
- requestRecord

To dive deeper into these differences checkout the [SUAVE chain specs](#).